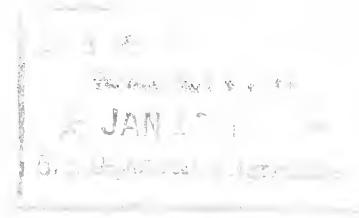


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WHOLESALE CATALOGUE
• SPRING 1931 •



BU SKIRK'S INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES

INDEPENDENCE
OHIO

WATERLILIES
AQUATIC PLANTS
FANCY FISH
AQUARIUMS
AND SUPPLIES



Greetings to the Trade



ITH a considerable degree of joy we have prepared this second issue of our Wholesale Waterlily and Fancy Fish Catalogue. Because of certain changes in our organization, we are able, this year, to include a comprehensive list of Fancy Fish for tubs and pools, thus rounding out the service that we began in 1930.

We are happy, also, to say that there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Waterlily varieties. A hint of this was given last year, and during the months gone by the stock has been carefully propagated until now we are able to fill all reasonable demands.

The Fish Department is under the management of Mr. George W. Dietz, aquarist, who has had broad experience in breeding and raising the finest types of Tropical and Fancy Fish. The advice and experience of Mr. Buskirk and Mr. Dietz will be available at any time to you as a dealer and to your customers. We shall be glad to advise you about building and maintaining pools, how to be successful with Waterlilies, and the care of Fish.

Prices are all net and not subject to discount.

Terms are cash unless special arrangements are made. Orders from unknown correspondents without satisfactory commercial rating should be accompanied by a remittance to cover the order.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee our stock to be in good condition when it is packed; should there be any question about this on arrival, the goods are to be returned at once for our inspection.

We will have large specimen plants of many varieties of Waterlilies growing in pails or large containers, priced according to size and variety. They can be planted with success all summer, and will give immediate effect.

Please address all communications to

**BUSKIRK'S
INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES**
Independence, Ohio



Lily-pools are simple in construction, yet readily become the show-spot of the garden

White Waterlilies

GLADSTONE. The King of the 10 100
Whites, surpassing all other Nymphaeas in size and freedom of bloom \$10 00 \$85 00

GONNERE. One of the new Lilies from Latour-Marliac. "The variety reminds one of *Tuberosa Richardsoni* in many respects but it is more interesting because more floriferous. Large, very double, pure white flowers; stamens canary-yellow"..... \$10 each. 75 00

Loose. Originator's description: "A beautiful, large, white Waterlily, 5 to 7 inches across, with a peculiarly delightful fragrance. Particularly desirable, as it is a free and continuous bloomer, the flowers opening earlier in the day than any other Waterlily"..... 10 50 100 00

Mariacea albida. Blooms continually throughout the season. The petals are white; yellow stamens. Really an excellent variety..... 7 50 60 00

Odorata. Indigenous to the northeastern United States. The flowers are of medium size, white, with yellow stamens. Well suited for planting in ponds to obtain natural effects, and should be used freely because of its beauty.. 2 50 20 00

Odorata gigantea (Hopatcong). Well known in southeastern United States, where it grows naturally in ponds. Flowers pure white, quite large, and produced freely... 3 00 25 00

Odorata minor. A dwarf form of *N. odorata* and more suitable for tub-growth..... 3 00 25 00

Tuberosa maxima. Pure white, fragrant flowers of medium size, and globular shape. The *Tuberosa* varieties are good for naturalizing as they are strong growers and will do well in deeper water than most varieties..... 5 00 40 00

Tuberosa Richardsoni (Snowball). 10 100
Flowers perfect cup-shape, pure white, double, and of good size—generally 6 to 8 inches across—with petals which are somewhat fluted in the center. True variety. \$20 00 \$175 00

Vera Louise. This is a new white Waterlily that is very promising. Large, very fragrant, and a good strong grower..... 20 00 175 00

We have just issued a special Catalogue of Rock-Garden Plants which will be sent on request to those gardeners who are interested.





Hardy Waterlilies should be used freely in natural ponds and sluggish streams

Pink Waterlilies

COLLOSSEA. This magnificent variety is flesh-colored at first, then turning to white. One of the first to bloom in spring and continuing all through the summer.....	10	100		
			\$45 00	
Eugenia de Land. Flowers deep rose-pink, with long, narrow petals and yellow stamens, borne upon the surface of the water. The plants are strong growers and will produce flowers freely.....	10 00	\$80 00		
Gloire du Temple-Sur-Lot. (New.) Remarkable and very large, double <i>Nymphaea</i> resembling an immense decorative dahlia in form. Opens a beautiful pink that changes gradually to a pure white; stamens yellow; very fragrant. Frequently has over a hundred long, narrow, curled petals.....	75 00			
Helen Fowler. A seedling with deep pink, fragrant flowers 3 to 5 inches across. A strong grower and a continuous bloomer.....	8 00	75 00		
LUSTROUS. A new variety of our own introduction. It is a distinct improvement over any known variety of pink Waterlily. The bloom is large, perfect cup-shaped, with a host of deep rose-pink petals, while the center is closely packed with yellow stamens. The sepals likewise are deep pink on the inside and brown beneath. There is a peculiar silvery sheen to the color, which gives it a wonderful luster entirely distinct from other varieties. The young leaves are reddish brown, turning to deep green with age and have a distinctly ruffled edge. The plant is a strong grower, but the short leaf-stems restrict the spread, making the clump of leaves more compact.....	60 00			
Marliac Flesh. Color light pink, which grows somewhat darker toward the base of the petals.....	10	100		
			\$12 50	\$100 00
Marliac Rose. The flowers are deep rose-color. One of the peculiarities of this plant is that the young, tender leaves are blush-red, changing to deep green as they become older.....	15 00	125 00		
Mme. Wilfon Gonnere. Flowers unusually large, with a double row of petals. The color is bright rosy carmine, resembling the La France rose.....			100 00	
Masaniello. An exquisite shade of pink. The plant is unusually strong-growing and blooms freely.			25 00	
Morning Glory. A beautiful <i>Nymphaea</i> of our own introduction. The color is a delicate shell-pink, almost white at the petal tips, shading deeper toward the center of the flower; fragrant.....	22 50	200 00		
Mrs. Richmond. A rare variety of singular beauty. Very large flowers of deep rose with lilac tints; petals broad and full; stamens a delicate canary-yellow. Rare and extremely choice.....			125 00	
Neptune. An attractive combination of rosy pink flecked on white, deepening the shading from the tip to the base of the petals, and from the edge to the center of the large cup-shaped flowers.....			40 00	
Odorata rosea. The Cape Cod Pond-Lily. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, beautiful rose-pink, very fragrant.....	7 00	65 00		
Odorata, W. B. Shaw. The fragrance of the blooms, added to their rich rose-color, makes this one of the most attractive hardy <i>Nymphaeas</i> . It produces flowers almost continuously.....	8 00	75 00		



At the base of a rock-garden, Waterlilies and water-plants are particularly pleasing

PINK WATERLILIES, continued

Pink Opal. A new deep pink variety 10 100
which has proved its value. The
buds are almost round, opening
into a flower with comparatively
short petals, and having a distinct
value for cutting.....\$12 50 \$110 00

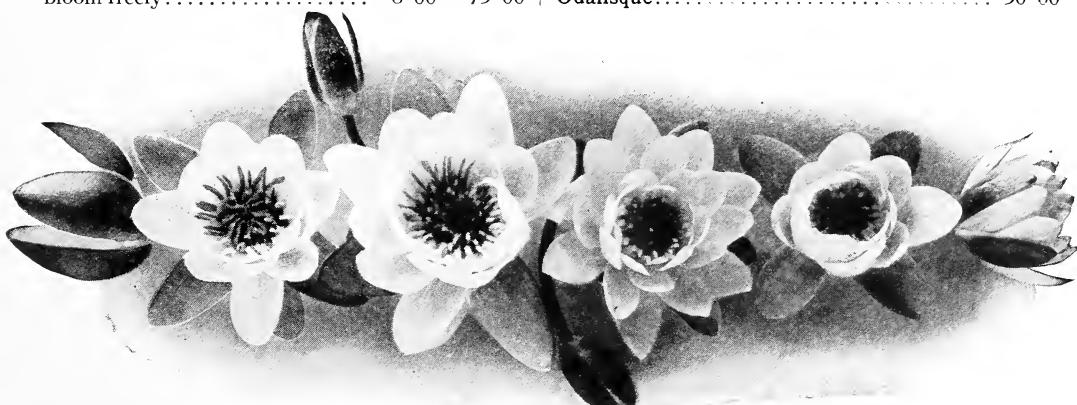
Rose Arey. This variety seems to be
in bloom all the time, and the
dark pink color of the blooms is
very effective. The plants make a
strong, heavy growth..... 17 50 150 00

Tuberosa rosea. The blooms are
a delightful shade of pink, usually
4 to 5 inches across, and borne
well above the water, making
them very desirable for cutting.
Plants are vigorous in growth and
bloom freely..... 8 00 75 00

William Doogue. Delicate pink 10 100
blooms, with a fragrance which
renders them doubly attractive.
Plant flowers continually, and the
splendid, cup-shaped flowers, 5 to
6 inches across, form a desirable
addition to any pool.....\$20 00 \$175 00

The following new and scarce varieties
can be supplied in limited quantities only

René Gerard	10	\$85 00
Marguerite la Place.....		85 00
Lustrous.....		70 00
Formosa.....		35 00
Somptuosa.....		50 00
Laydekeri rosea.....		35 00
Goliath.....		75 00
Newton.....		75 00
Odalisque.....		50 00





A section of our propagating-house. Umbrella Palm at right rear corner; Spotted Calla at right center; Water Poppy and Parrot's Feather in front. Tall plants are Variegated Sweet Flags

Red Waterlilies

Amabilis. The introducer, M. Marliac, states that the "petals open in tulip shape, are salmon-white on the first day, passing to rose and at last to bright red outside, deeper at the center of the flower. The threadlike stamens pass from orange-yellow to canary yellow." The flowers stand well above the water and open to about 11 inches in diameter. The plant is very hardy, with broad foliage which makes a picturesque setting for the lovely flowers.....\$75 00

Attraction. The color of this superb variety is deep red, tinged with rose and the sepals are white, striped with color of the flower. This is easily the largest hardy Waterlily in cultivation, as it will frequently produce blooms 8 inches across.....50 00 \$450 00

GLORIOSA. This can well be called the most satisfactory Waterlily. It is the earliest to bloom, and continues to flower until late summer, producing more blooms than any other sort. In the spring the flower is colored a deep carmine, which becomes darker as the season lengthens. The blooms are perfect in form, and 4 to 6 inches across.....35 00 325 00

10 100

James Brydon. An unusual rosy crimson flower, beautifully cup-shaped and of free-blooming habit. The foliage is handsome...\$30 00 \$250 00

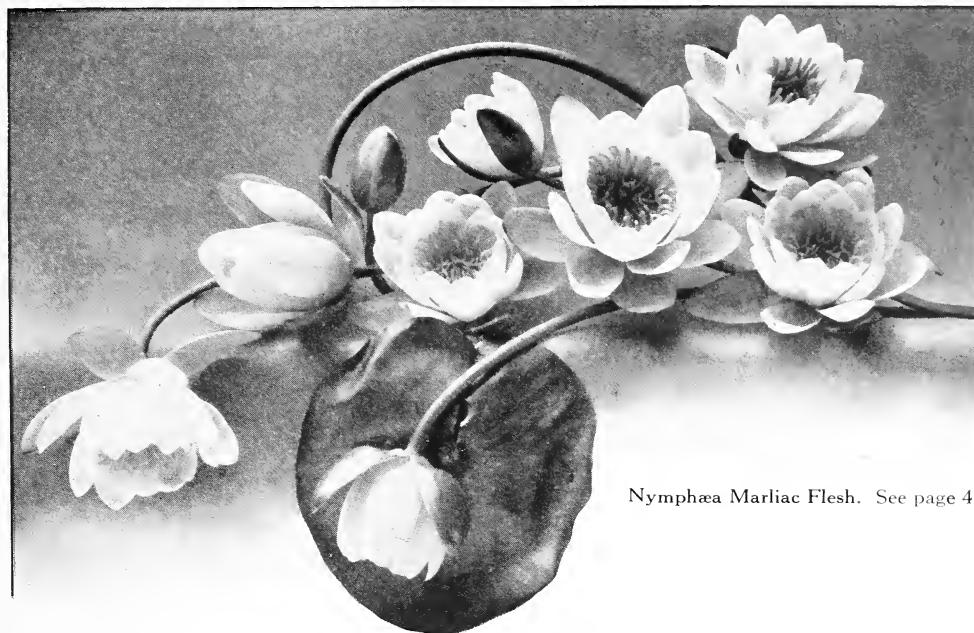
Laydekeri purpurea. Deep rose-crimson with extremely brilliant orange-red stamens.....12 50

Vesuve. The petals are a very bright, dark red, the stamens are red, tipped with yellow—a striking color combination that attracts the attention of the visitor. Next to Gloriosa it is the freest flowering red Lily. Young leaves are dark red, mottled with brown. 40 00

William Falconer. Blooms good sized, 6 to 7 inches across. While this is not a new variety, it is always scarce, because it is the darkest colored red Waterlily. 35 00

New and Scarce Varieties

	10
<i>Arethusa</i>	\$35 00
<i>Atropurpurea</i>	75 00
<i>Ellisiana</i>	35 00
<i>Ermeralda</i>	100 00
<i>Escarboucle</i>	55 00
<i>James Hudson</i>	70 00
<i>Marliacea flammea</i>	75 00
<i>Marliacea ignea</i>	50 00
<i>Marliacea rubra punctata</i>	50 00
<i>Picciola</i>	70 00
<i>Robinsoni</i>	\$175 per 100.. 20 00
<i>Sirius</i>	75 00



Nymphaea Marliac Flesh. See page 4.

Yellow and Copper-Bronze Waterlilies

Aurora. When the flowers first open	10	100
they are a creamy yellow tinted with rose, which gradually changes to a dark red by the third day.		
A small plant, suitable for tub-culture.....	\$13 50	\$125 00
Chrysanthia. Flowers open amber-yellow but change to yellowish vermillion; the stamens are bright orange. Because of its semi-dwarf habit and compact growth, this variety is excellent for tubs or small pools.....	20 00	175 00
Comanche. A strong-growing variety and the finest of the changeable types. The prevailing color the first day is apricot, deepening later to a rich copper-bronze, streaked with red.....	35 00	
Indiana. This brilliantly colored and prolific type changes from yellow-orange to bright coppery red. Leaves heavily blotched, showing little of the olive-green through the dark maroon shading. 20 00		
Mariacea chromatella. Medium-sized flowers, usually 4 to 6 inches across, bright yellow, with stamens somewhat deeper in color. Leaves green, mottled brown. One of the best yellows and a most satisfactory Waterlily. Best seller on the market today.....	12 25	100 00

Paul Hariot. Certainly one of the very best varieties, and one of the most beautiful of the hardy Lilies. Petals are clear yellow, shading to red toward the center of the flowers and at the base of the petals. The plants bloom almost continuously, and are most satisfactory for planting in home-grounds.....	10	100
\$25 00	\$225 00	
Phoebeus. In color, shades between copper-bronze and yellow. Good-sized flower.....	25 00	
Pygmæa, Helvola (Yellow Pygmy). Very small, light canary-yellow flowers. A variety especially useful in tub-gardens or for the shallow water at the edge of the pool..	7 50	60 00
Sioux. Changeable bronze-red.....	22 50	
Solfatare. Changeable brassy pink..	20 00	
Sunrise. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across, with clear yellow petals and lemon-yellow stamens. A beautiful Waterlily.....	50 00	

Every Garden May Have Waterlilies

Waterlilies need no attention after planting, other than to see that the pool or tub has an ample depth of water. If planted in a natural pond, the tubers may be sunk in the soft bottom; if in a pool or tub, the tubers should be put in a box of soil (about 2 feet square and 1 foot deep), cover the soil with an inch or so of clean sand, then fill with water.

A Paragraph About the Service Offered

Producing under one management, and in one large operation, the Waterlilies, Water-plants, and Fish here offered, insures prompt and accurate filling of all orders entrusted to us. So far as conditions permit, we intend to fill and forward orders on the day received. Shipments from our stations are prompt, but in special cases we use the unsurpassed facilities of Cleveland express and freight.



Tropical Waterlilies

BLUE, LAVENDER, PURPLE, RED, WHITE, AND PINK

Tropical Waterlilies, or *Nymphaeas*, have many desirable qualities. Although they are set out late in the season, usually June, they make such remarkable growth that within several weeks blossoms appear, and continue increasing in size and numbers until heavy frosts destroy the foliage.

Night-blooming Tropicals

The Night-blooming or, more accurately, night-opening *Nymphaeas*, are derived from very ancient parentage. To the Egyptians, they were known as the Lotus, and from the records remaining to us we may trace the important part they played in the life and religion of this mystic race. Opening at dusk, these flowers are the guardians of the night, not closing again until the sun is high in the heavens; and if the sky be overcast, the vigil continues through the whole day, perhaps, and the following night until the wayward sun returns, or the bloom's allotted span of life (five days) has passed.

Bisset. Rose-pink flowers, frequently 10 inches in diameter; petals broad, concave, giving a cup-shape effect; deep orange stamens.	10	100
Dentata. Flowers pure white, with golden yellow stamens. They are large and open out flat.	10	80
Dentata magnifica. Similar to the preceding in color, but because of selection the blooms are very much larger.	17	50
Dentata superba (Juno). It would seem that perfection in white Waterlilies has almost been achieved in this variety. It probably produces the largest flowers of any of the night-blooming tropicals.	20	175
Devoniensis. Bright rosy red. Several flowers, from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, are produced at one time, and carried on stems well above the foliage.	7	50
Frank Trelease. Dark crimson, with deep reddish brown stems. Flowers are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter.	10	90

O'Mara (Omarana). Deep rose-red petals which are marked by a white stripe through the center; stamens orange-red.	10	100
Rubra rosea. Brilliant rosy carmine, with reddish brown stamens.	10	90
Sturtevant. Bright pink, flushed with red. A valuable variety for large pools and ponds.	15	125
		00

SEEDS

We have a limited amount of seed of the Tender Waterlilies, mixed varieties, at 50 cts. per pkt.

Also, the Sacred Lotus seed in separate colors—Pink, White, and Yellow—at 50 cts. per pkt.

Day-blooming Tropicals

August Koch. Viviparous blue with lilac-purple shading.	10	17	50	
Bluebird. A real blue. Viviparous.		35	00	
Dauben. The best known viviparous Lily. Produces small blue flowers in great profusion. The small leaf-plants frequently bloom while still attached to parent plant. Fine for tub or aquarium culture. A continuous bloomer.		8	00	
General Pershing. One of the finest novelties of recent years. Very large, fragrant flowers of pure, warm pink, unlike any other Day-blooming Waterlily. Very free-flowering and one of the most highly prized.		35	00	
Gracilis rosea. Deep rose-pink flowers carried on stout stems well above the water.		\$100 per 100..	12	50
Janice. A new pure white, bell or cup-shaped Waterlily originating at Independence. We consider it one of the finest day-bloomers...			35	00



DAY-BLOOMING TROPICALS, continued

Mrs. C. W. Ward.	Petals rich rose-pink, illuminated by a mass of golden stamens. Flowers are borne well out of the water.	10	\$100 per 100..	12 50
Mrs. Edwards Whitaker.	The largest and most striking of the day-blooming tropical Lilies. Its blooms are frequently over a foot in diameter and are produced in quantity. The color is lavender-blue, which becomes paler as the bloom ages. Petals slightly rounded at the tips and quite numerous.....	20 00		
Mrs. George H. Pring.	A new and novel type that produces numbers of large, fragrant, white flowers with pointed petals.....		\$125 per 100..	15 00
Mrs. Robert Sawyer.	Light pink. Plant is a strong grower and carries many flowers at one time.....	25 00		
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.	Lavender-blue. Plant of medium growth and adapted to tubs and small pools.....	\$100 per 100..	12 50	
Panama-Pacific.	Flowers deep royal purple, with yellow stamens. The buds are green-bronze, flaked with red-brown, and the petals edged with red. Like the other viviparous Lilies, it blooms freely and perpetually in the proper environment. One of the best conservatory types.....		\$150 per 100..	20 00
Pennsylvania.	Deep blue flowers a foot across and produced freely; sepals marked with purple lines and dots. The leaves are slightly speckled with brown above; beneath, the ground-color is red-purple at the edge, shading to pale green centers. Desirable in a small pool or tub.....		\$150 per 100..	17 50
William Stone.	Rich violet-blue, shaded amaranth.....	12 50		
Zanzibariensis.	Flowers are deep purple, some 6 to 8 inches across; fragrant.....	15 00		
Zanzibariensis azurea.	Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are lighter in color and a trifle more open.....	12 50		
Zanzibariensis rosea.	General characteristics of this plant are the same as the above, with the exception of the colors, which are in various shades of rose. Opens earlier in the morning than other sorts....	12 50		

Nelumbiums—the Water Lotuses of Ancient Worship and Lore

A 1 b u m grandiflorum (Magnolia	10	100
Lotus). Pure white flower with delicate fragrance. Extra-large foliage.....	\$15 00	\$125 00
Potted plants.....	20 00	150 00

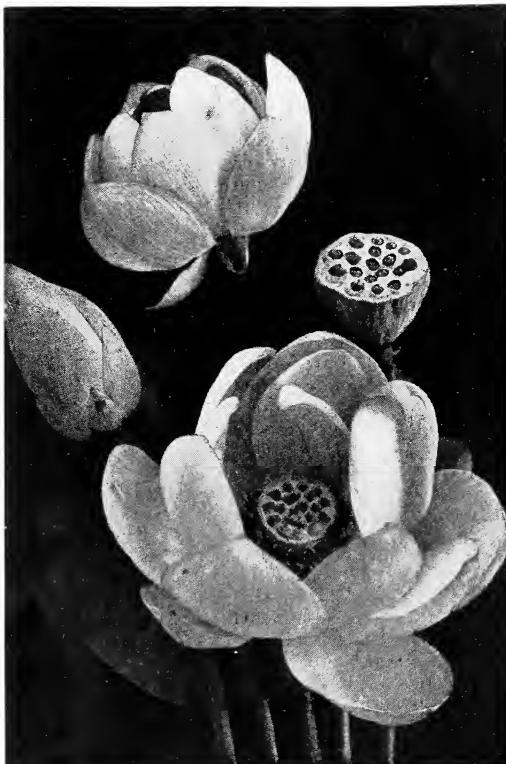
Flavescens. Exceedingly beautiful creamy white flowers.....	25 00	200 00
Potted plants.....	30 00	250 00

Luteum. This variety, native to some of the states in the South and West, is commonly known as the Water Chinquapin or American Lotus. Flowers rich yellow...	12 50	100 00
Potted plants.....	12 50	100 00

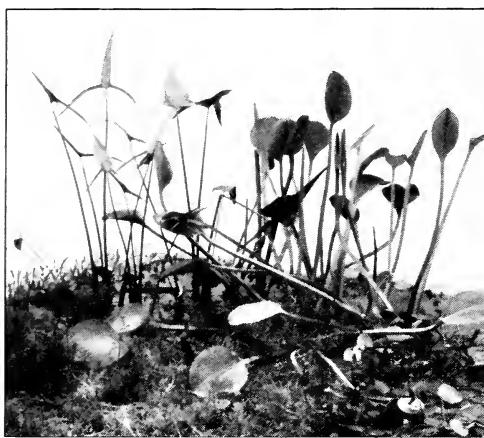
Pekinensis rubrum plenum. The full double flowers are bright rosy carmine and carried well above the foliage.....	25 00	225 00
Potted plants.....	30 00	

Speciosum. The Sacred Lotus of the Nile. It grows well under almost all conditions. Both flowers and leaves stand well above the water. The rosy pink blooms are always large and fragrant.....	12 50	100 00
Potted plants.....	12 50	100 00

For the center of pools, the varieties of Lotus are especially desirable as they contrast well with the lower-growing Waterlilies. If space is limited, they may be used as specimens in a large tub. They are not common, and therefore are always interesting.



Nelumbium speciosum. Lotus of the Nile.

Sagittaria
Parrot FeatherLimnocharis or Velvet-leaf
Water-Poppy

Aquatic Plants for Shallow Water

Giant Arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>). Distinctive leaves shaped as the name indicates, and standing 1 to 3 feet above water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes.....	10	100	\$1 50	\$10 00
Great Bulrush (<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>). A very interesting Rush 3 to 9 feet high.....	1 50	10 00		
Weeping Bulrush (<i>S. cernuus</i>). A dwarf variety growing from 3 to 12 inches high.....	1 25	10 00		
Cat-tail (<i>Typha latifolia</i>). One of the favorite native swamp plants..	1 00	6 00		
Cat-tail (<i>T. angustifolia</i>). A tall, slender variety.....	1 00	6 00		
Floating Heart (<i>Nymphaeoides peltatum</i>). This plant has leaves like the nymphæas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will go well with almost any combination.....	1 00	8 00		
Flowering Rush (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>). A hardy plant with peculiar three-sided leaves in graceful clumps. Attractive pink flowers are borne aloft on round stems. Fine for naturalizing in a pond....	2 50	20 00		
Sweet Flag (<i>Acorus calamus</i>). The well-known Sweet Flag.....	1 50	12 00		
Variegated Sweet Flag (<i>A. calamus variegatus</i>). A beautiful variegated Sweet Flag.....	2 50	20 00		
Four-leaf Water Clover. A four-leaf Clover which sends up a luxuriant growth of aerial leaves..	1 00	6 00		
Parrot Feather (<i>Myriophyllum proserpinacoides</i>). A very interesting little aquatic plant. Will grow in 12 to 15 inches of water or in moist soil equally as well. Has feather-like foliage which always attracts attention.....	1 00	8 00		

Pickerel Rush (<i>Pontederia cordata</i>). The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely..	10	100	\$1 50	\$12 00
Primrose Creeper (<i>Jussiaea repens</i>). A rapid-growing, partially submerged vine with waxy green leaves and yellow flowers.....	1 00	8 00		
Purple Water-Hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>). Plants of creeping habit, the runners floating out upon the water. Flowers of rich purple with delicately fringed petals....	3 00	25 00		
Water-Fern (<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>). A tender plant growing on top of the water. In planting, set the roots in loam, wrapped in moss, supporting them so that the crown is above the water.....	1 00	8 00		
Water-Arum (<i>Calla palustris</i>). A rather small plant with white flowers. In many respects it resembles the common house Calla, or Zantedeschia.....	2 00			
Water-Plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>). A plant with heart-shaped leaves standing about a foot above the water, and spikes of white flowers.....	1 00	8 00		
Water-Cress. Thrives in sun or shade. Edible; hardy.....	1 00	8 00		
Water-Poppy (<i>Hydrocleis nymphoides</i>). Flowers bright yellow similar to those of annual poppy, and are carried almost the whole season.....	1 50	12 00		
Wild Calla (<i>Calla palustris</i>). Like a Calla Lily, but much smaller. A desirable plant for shallow water..	1 00	8 00		
Wild Rice (<i>Zizania aquatica</i>). The importance of Wild Rice as a food for water-fowl cannot be over-emphasized. Easily grown in shallow water and is decidedly ornamental, as it shoots up rapidly and makes a growth of 5 to 10 feet.....	50	5 00		

Oxygenating Plants

The chief value of these plants is to prevent the water in pools and aquariums from becoming green and stagnant, and to provide food and protection for fish.

10 100

Anacharis (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>).....	\$1 50	\$12 00
Cabomba or Fanwort	1 00	8 00
Myriophyllum	1 00	
Ludwigia	1 00	8 00
Sagittaria	1 00	8 00
Vallisneria.....	50	3 00
Lysimachia.....	1 00	8 00
Potamogeton.....	1 00	8 00
Nuphar sagittæfolia.....	1 25	10 00

With entire confidence you may recommend to your trade all Waterlilies, Aquatic Plants, and Fancy Fish produced by Independence Nurseries. A generation of experience gives us a background of real knowledge that is valuable to you and your customers.

Marsh or Bog Plants

Butterfly Lily (<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>). The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large, terminal clusters, on every stalk all summer and fall.....	10	100	
\$3 00 \$25 00			
Butterfly Lily (<i>H. chrysanthemum</i>). Similar to above, except flowers have a yellow blotch in center of the largest petal.....	4 00	35 00	
Butterfly Lily (<i>H. flavum</i>). A very attractive variety bearing large clusters of delicate creamy yellow flowers. Splendid for a contrast with the other sorts.....	5 00		
White Calla Lily (<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>). A well-known house-plant that can readily be grown in moist places at the edge of the pool. Flowers pure white.....	5 00	40 00	
Yellow Calla Lily (<i>Z. Elliottiana</i>). Similar to the preceding but with yellow flowers.....	5 00	40 00	
Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>). Small blue flowers with golden centers; dark green foliage. Very attractive along a stream and will grow equally well in water or on the border.....	1 50	12 00	
Iris Pseudacorus (Yellow Flag). A tall, sword-leaved plant bearing broad yellow flowers of the Japanese Iris type. Valuable and attractive.	1 50	12 00	
Iris Pseudacorus gigantea . A giant-flowered form of Pseudacorus. Will attain a height of 7 feet when growing conditions are right. \$5 each..			
Iris Pseudacorus alba . Very rare white form of Pseudacorus.....			
\$5 each..			
Iris versicolor (Blue Flag). Like the yellow variety, only the flowers are blue and it is not such a rank grower.....	1 50	12 00	
Iris versicolor rosea . A variant form of Versicolor in a striking red color. Very rare.....			
\$5 each..			
Japanese Water-Taro (<i>Colocasia violacea</i>). An ornamental, broad-leaved plant thriving in wet soils. Foliage shading to violet.....	10 00		
Japanese Water-Taro (<i>C. multiflora</i>). Large deep green foliage.....	5 00		
Japanese Water-Taro (<i>C. antiquorum illustris</i>). Green foliage marked with purple or black spots.....	5 00	30 00	
Lobelia cardinalis . Rich fiery cardinal flowers.....	2 50	20 00	
Lobelia syphilitica . Similar to the above, but the flowers are blue, streaked with white.....	2 00	18 00	
Marsh Marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>). Bright yellow flowers. In many places known as the "Cowslip"....	2 00	10 00	
Papyrus . The Egyptian water-plant, with stems from 5 to 8 feet high, surmounted with a tuft of thread-like leaves.....	2 00	15 00	

MARSH OR BOG PLANTS, continued

Spiral Palm . Similar in growth to the Umbrella Palm, but produces greenish white flowers. Plants from 3-in. pots.....	10	100	
\$2 00 \$15 00			
Umbrella Palm (<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>). Long, slender, drooping foliage at the top of a stem from 2 to 3 feet high. Grows readily when the roots are in moist soil or even when completely submerged. Plants from 3-in. pots.....	2 00	15 00	
Variegated Umbrella Palm . Foliage marked with center stripe of white.	5 00		
Dwarf Umbrella Palm . Similar to the common variety, but with shorter stems.....	2 00	15 00	
Water-Canna (<i>Thalia dealbata</i>). Resembles a canna in growth, with purple flowers all summer.....	5 00		

Floating Plants

Azolla (<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>). Small, crinkly, green plants which resemble miniature ferns in the pool. If exposed to bright sunlight, they turn a dark, rich red. \$1 per large portion.			
Duck-Weed (<i>Lemna minor</i>). Tiny plants about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, which float on the surface of the water. They make excellent food for goldfish. \$1 per large portion.			
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia brasiliensis</i>). Dainty green leaves covered with tiny plant-hairs which produce a velvety nap. They grow in a chain, and after seven or eight leaves are produced they divide into new plants. \$1 per portion.			
Shell-flower (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>). The blue-green leaves form a rosette which resembles a head of lettuce. Will grow well in shade. \$1 for 10; \$8 per 100.			
Water-Fern (<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>). A true Fern which floats on the water. As the leaves age, young plants spring out from their edges, gradually building up a large floating mass. \$1 for 10; \$6 per 100.			
Water-Hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes major</i>). The shiny dark green leaves project from 3 to 10 inches above the water, and the stems contain bulbs which are filled with air. Flowers are purple and are shaped like an ordinary hyacinth. The roots are long and bushy, making an ideal nest in which goldfish can spawn. \$1 for 10; \$8 per 100.			
Water-Snowflake (<i>Nymphaoides indicum</i>). The leaves, which are about 3 inches in diameter, are green and shaped like a waterlily leaf. Its flowers branch out from the stem of the leaves and are like giant snowflakes. After each leaf finishes blooming it forms a new plant. \$2 for 10.			

Trout-Pond Plants

Seldom do trout-ponds or streams have enough plant-life to meet the needs of the fish. Now it is easy—and inexpensive—to secure the necessary plants.

We grow pond-plants in enormous quantities, grouping the varieties in a Special Trout-pond **#6** Collection at **\$6** per bushel

Breeding Goldfish

GEORGE W. DIETZ, Aquarist

Breeding takes place in an aquarium in the home generally in February, and in the pools outside from April 1 until June. However, Goldfish may spawn any time during the summer, as they are capable of spawning ten to fifteen times during the year if well fed and kept in warm water. When the female is filled with spawn, the body has an enlarged appearance. At spawning-time, the male develops small white dots or tubercles on the gill-plates and the largest bone of the pectoral fins.

All pools and aquariums should contain some plants on which Goldfish like to lay their eggs. Myriophyllum, Cabomba, or Water-Hyacinths are well adapted for this. The spawning generally takes place in the morning and continues until about noon. During this time the fish will swim rapidly about the pool, the female in the lead and the males swimming rapidly after her, sometimes crowding her against the sides of the pool and then against the plants, often pushing her clear out of the water. The eggs are distributed haphazardly all over the plants, and they are fertilized by the male as fast as they are laid. After the spawning is over, the fish will turn and start to eat all the eggs they can find. However, one female Goldfish may lay approximately 100,000 eggs a year, so if they are not crowded in small quarters, some eggs will hatch and an increase may be expected in the number of fish in the pool.

If the Goldfish are fed by the owner, they will soon become tame and will come to the side of the pool whenever anyone approaches. Also, they will not be so eager in their search for the eggs after they are laid. If fish are not fed in the pool, they will be very shy and will try to hide by stirring up the dirt in the bottom of the pool whenever they see a person approach.

Giant Goldfish

A type of Goldfish which has the same shape as the Common Goldfish, and sometimes grows to be 20 inches in length. However, they are considered large size when they measure 14 inches from the nose to the tip of their tails. Their color is white, red, red and white, or gold and black.

Breeders, assorted colors.	10	100
7 to 8-inch.....	\$7 00	\$50 00
8 to 10-inch.....	10 00	80 00
10 to 12-inch.....	15 00	120 00

(Will be furnished in all red if customers prefer.)

Comet-Tail Goldfish

The Comet is a graceful variation from all other breeds of Goldfish, as the body is long and slender and all the fins are elongated. Sometimes its tail grows as long as its body, which, together with the ability to traverse the water like a streak, makes the fish well named. To the American breeders falls the honor of producing the Comet Goldfish.

Assorted, or Red, 4 to 6-inch.....	10	100
\$5 00	\$40 00	
Breeders, assorted, colors or Red.	10	100
6 to 9-inch.....	10 00	80 00

9 to 12-inch.....	20 00	160 00
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The Shubunkin

The Chinese produced this fish, and the name means "brocade" in English. Its coloring is unique and no two fish will be found colored alike. They may be mottled with all the colors of the rainbow; in fact, some dealers are listing them as "Rainbow Fish." The body-formation is a little different from that of the Common Goldfish. It is very hardy and will winter well in an outside pool.

Mottled Blue, Red, or Black.	10	100
2 to 3-inch.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 5-inch.....	5 00	40 00

Fantail Goldfish

The best known of the fancy fish. They are indeed beautiful, and the distinguishing feature is the double tail which is joined at the top. The body is very short and round, which gives them the appearance of being fat. This shape of body makes the fish slow in movement and contented in small aquariums. It will winter well in outside pools and is easy to breed.

Fantail, 2 to 3-inch.....	10	100
\$5 00	\$40 00	

Breeders, 3 to 5-inch.....	7 50	70 00
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Common Goldfish

This type of fish is known as the "Woolworth Trout," as the 10-cent store of that name sells many thousands of them each year. They are native of the Liao River in Korea, where they are found in great numbers, but very few are red or any other color except plain gray. The brilliant colors that we are familiar with have been produced by selective breeding.

Breeders, assorted colors.	10	100
3 to 4-inch.....	\$2 00	\$16 00
4 to 6-inch.....	2 50	20 00
6 to 7-inch.....	5 00	40 00

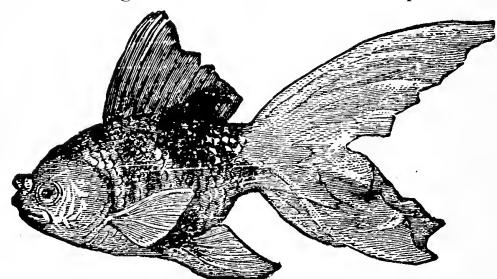
Fringetail Goldfish

Generally known as the Japanese Fringetail. It was produced in Japan by people who love the beautiful. An improvement on the Fantail, the body being shorter and almost round, and the fins long and graceful, sometimes hanging like veils from the body. The caudal fin or tail is divided at the top, thus producing two complete tails. It is known as the most beautiful of the fancy fishes.

Breeders.	10	100
2 to 3-inch.....	\$7 00	\$40 00
3 to 4-inch.....	10 00	80 00
6-inch.	\$5 each.	

Telescope Goldfish

These must be regarded more as freaks or curiosities than as objects of beauty. They are the product of the Chinese who are so skilful in producing such things. The eyes project far from the head, thus giving them their name. There is quite a similarity between their expression and that of the face of a pug dog. At first sight one may regard them as the extreme of ugliness. However a closer acquaintance



Japanese Fantail Goldfish

is apt to modify this opinion. As the ways of fish go, they may be regarded as affectionate; at least they are docile and always ready to accept food and lots of it. Telescopes may be either single, fan-tailed or fringetailed, and the color may be gold, pearl, black, or brocade. Some fine specimens have six different colors, consisting of blue, black, yellow, green, red, and white.

A jet-black fish, known as the Chinese Moor, is regarded as the most valuable. As usual with homely creatures, the uglier a Telescope fish looks, the better fish it is. In spite of the large size of their eyes, a Telescope fish does not seem to have as good vision as do fish with normal eyes. This is due to the fact that their eyes are overdeveloped, similar to the overdeveloped tails on Fantails and Fringe-tails, causing them to be sluggish in their movements and to swim with difficulty. The origin of the weird Telescope-eyed Goldfish has been the subject of fanciful theories, but there can be little doubt that the strain was produced by selective breeding from the individuals which showed more or less bulging eyes. Telescope eyes vary considerably in shape and in direction. The majority of them are spherical or conical. Tubular eyes are rare and highly prized, but any form is considered good so long as they are large and stand out far from the head. Some telescope eyes point forward; this is unusual. Telescopes are very easy to breed, and, as their eyesight is poor, they are not so apt to eat their eggs and young.

Breeders, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch.....\$10 00 \$80 00
Extra large, 5-inch. \$5 each.

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Tropical Toy Fishes

A great number of varieties of fancy, brilliant-hued Tropical Fishes are suitable for the aquarium, and as they will propagate in a small container, they afford a fascination for their owner and will always delight his friends.

"Tropical" is a name that is applied to fish that have been imported and will not stand the temperature of the water in outside pools in winter. Some of the delicate varieties require a temperature of 70 degrees or more. It will be necessary to furnish heat for this type during cold weather. This can be done by immersing a common electric-light bulb in the water; care should be taken that the metal to which the globe is connected does not touch the water. Have about an inch of the glass between the socket and water.

Nearly all Tropical Fish are very active, so it is advisable to keep the aquarium covered with a piece of glass; this also helps to retain the heat.

Lebistes reticulatus or Guppyi

Common name, "Rainbow Fish." This is the best known of the tropical fish, and is considered best for the beginner, as it stands a large amount of abuse. It will do well and raise large families in a temperature ranging from 50 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Its young are born alive; the ova are hatched within the female's body. The little fellows are capable of looking out for themselves when only a few minutes old, and so have a fair chance to multiply. Fish which bear their young alive are known as "viviparous."

One female Guppyi will bear from 16 to 60 young about every six weeks. The males have an extraordinary variation of color, and it is practically impossible to find two alike. They are well called "Rainbows." A native of South America. \$2 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Xiphophorus helleri

Common name, "Swordtail." The Swordtail is next in popularity to the Guppyi, and the peculiar swordlike tail of the males makes this fish very attractive. They are viviparous, bearing their young alive, the same as the Guppyi.

The sword of the male may be green or orange, edged with black, and the body has a greenish cast. A native of the streams of Vera Cruz and the Rio Panuco River in South America. Temperature 60 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. \$1 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Platypoecilus maculatus

Common name, "Moon Fish." In the countries of Central America frequented by the Swordtails are also found the Platypoecilus. The Plat resembles the Swordtail, but lacks the sword. These fish are very closely related and are easily crossed, thereby producing hybrids.

Like the Guppyi, they belong to the viviparous group. The first two or three rays of the anal fin of the male are modified and form a sexual organ, while the anal fin of the female is a full fin; this is the method by which the fish-fancier tells the sexes.

At the base of the tail of the Platypoecilus is a dark crescent-shaped patch. Because of this mark the fish is known as "Moons."

Moon Fish are very easy to propagate. The dark spot at the anal of the female is caused by the presence of young fish. When the female has a distended abdomen, a brood of young fish may be expected. She should be placed alone in a small aquarium provided with plenty of plants; when the young are born she should be removed. Moon Fish will thrive and breed if kept in a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are four different colors of Moons, and the dealer generally lists them as Red, Black, Blue, and Gold Moons. \$1 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Mollienisia latipinno

Common name, "Sailfin." Mollienisia belong to the viviparous group and are found in great numbers in the swamps and streams in the southern part of the United States. The male is very beautiful. The principal colors are light lavender, brilliant orange, black, and white.

In the water the gorgeous dorsal fin is very conspicuous, and the blue tail, while in motion, has a peculiar twisting movement which reflects the sunlight. The Sailfin is the largest of the viviparous group of fishes that are maintained in the home aquarium. They sometimes reach a length of 4 inches. This fish is very desirable as it will stand a temperature from 40 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. It is very peaceful, seldom, if ever, attacking another fish, regardless of how small. \$1 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Mollienisia sphenops

Common name, "Black Mollienisia." This is a rare curiosity and often brings high prices. The blacker the fish the more it will cost. In habits and character it is the same as *Mollienisia latipinno*.

Young *Mollienisia sphenops*, \$1.50 per pair; \$6 per doz.

Adult Black *Mollienisia sphenops*, \$3 per pair.

Please see note on page 15 respecting shipments of Goldfish and Scavengers, which must be forwarded by express.

Heterandria formosa

Common name, "Mosquito Fish." This is the smallest viviparous fish in the world. The female, when full grown, measures about 1 inch in length and the male about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. It is plentiful in the southern states from North Carolina to Florida. A desirable fish for the aquarium as it stands a temperature that is just a few degrees above freezing. The general coloring of the body is greenish yellow, with a dark band from the mouth to a spot at the base of the tail, and about seven or eight streaks across the band. On account of the small size of the fish, it may be confined in a pint of water; even in this small container it will breed and produce young. \$1 per pair; \$3 per doz.

Gambusia holbrooki

Common name, "Leopard Fish." The name Gambusia is derived from the Spanish word "gambusio," meaning an insignificant little thing. Whoever gave this name to the Leopard Fish was not well acquainted with this vicious little fellow. His common name far better describes him, as he is full of fight from his head to his tail and is capable of worrying a 3-inch goldfish to death, if they are placed together in a small glass globe. They cannot be kept in an aquarium with other fish as they spend all of their time tearing at the fins of any fish that is confined with them; in fact, the female will eat the male fish if he is much smaller than herself.

Breeding in the aquarium is no more difficult than with other viviparous fishes. Ripe females should be isolated in a separate tank with plenty of plants for the young fish to hide in from the mother, who will surely devour them upon discovery. The aquarist must watch the breeding-tank and remove the female as soon as she is apparently spent.

The male measures about an inch in length when full grown. In color, he is silvery white with black spots, and the blacker he is, the more preferred. The female reaches a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and in color is a light gray, with the fins marked with small dark spots. The Leopard Fish will stand a temperature as low as 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Excellent mosquito-killers for pools. This fish is found as far north as North Carolina and in the swamps surrounding the Gulf. \$1 per pair; \$3 per doz.

Oviparous Fishes

(Egg-layers)

Oryzias latipes

Common name, "Medakas." The name Oryzias is from the Greek word "orysa" which means rice. As this fish is found in large numbers in the rice-fields of China, it is often called the "Rice Fish."

Medakas are the easiest of the egg-layers to breed. The eggs are extruded from the oviduct and cluster about the anal region of the female, resembling a bunch of grapes. They are carried here for some hours; later they are brushed off by some plants to which they become attached. The eggs are quite large and are plainly seen. After the eggs are transferred from the female to the plants, the plant may be moved to another jar where they will hatch in a few days.

The Medakas will stand a temperature as low as 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and is one of the most inoffensive fishes. This makes it very desirable for the aquarium. \$1 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Danio rerio

Common name, "Zebra Fish." The Danio rerio are natives of the waters of Ceylon, a small island southeast of India. It is one of the most attractive fish in our aquariums. Constantly in motion; it has never been known to stop swimming, even a fraction of a minute, when in good health. Will stand a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and propagates without difficulty in a small aquarium. One of the best fish for the beginner. The body color is a light olive-green, and a black stripe runs the length of the body from the gill-plate through the tail; fins are also striped.

The eggs are not adhesive and will fall to the bottom of the aquarium. A layer of pebbles about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter should be placed over the bottom of the breeding-tank, and every few days they can be taken out and eggs removed with a siphon tube and transferred to a hatching-tank, where they will hatch in about two days. \$1 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Barbus conchonius

Common name, "Rosy Barbs." Barbus conchonius is a native of India, and in the wild state often reaches a length of 5 inches. Specimens raised in an aquarium seldom exceed 3 inches in length. Barbs live for some years and are easy to breed. They lay their eggs on plants the same as goldfish; also, they can be taken care of without difficulty during the winter as they can stand a temperature as low as 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

Both sexes are alike in size, and during the greater part of the year they have the same colors, a silvery green. The female does not change color, but the male, during spawning-season, takes on a brilliant rosy hue, over which the scales appear like flecks of silver, while the side fins are suffused with orange-red and the back fin has a bright black dash at the tip. Sex can be told by the black dash on the top fin. \$1.50 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Fundulus chrysotus

Common name, "Golden Fundulus." This is a native of the United States, and may be found anywhere from South Carolina to Florida, and in the swamps surrounding the Gulf of Mexico. The male and female are both colored a golden hue. The male has reddish brown spots on a glistening ground-color of golden green; also, some of the fins are spotted with red, and there is a green spot on the gill-covers. The body of the female is spotted with silver. The difference in appearance of the female and male, caused by the spots on the body, sometimes confuses the amateur into believing them to be different species.

The Fundulus chrysotus will stand a temperature as low as 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and will lay eggs in a small aquarium. As with all Fundulus, they lay only a few eggs a day over a period of weeks, sometimes missing a few days between spawnings. They deposit one egg at a time on the plants, which can be moved to a hatching-tank. \$1 per pair; \$4 per doz.

Mesogonistius chætodon

Common name, "Poor Man's Scalare." The Chaetodon is found along the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey south to South Carolina. It is a brackish water fish living in salt water as well as fresh water, but can be acclimated to live entirely in fresh water. Stands a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and will live peacefully with goldfish. It is valued very highly as an aquarium fish. The Chaetodon lays its eggs in a group on some plants that have been

selected for a nest. These should be removed to a hatching-tank as the parents often eat the young fish. The eggs will hatch in 48 hours. Its coloring is very beautiful, consisting of black bands running across a brownish yellow body, and also through the fins. The largest *Chaetodon* I have ever seen measured about 3 inches in length. \$1.50 per pair.

Jordanella floridæ

Common name, "Flag Fish." As its name indicates, the *Jordanella* is a native of Florida, and its common name is very appropriate. The male has a row of greenish gray running along the back, a second row extending from the center of the body to the tail, while red, greenish gray, and bright green stripes extend the length of the body from the gills to the tail; the top and anal fins are spotted with red.

The female is not so attractive as she has no red color. Her body is a greenish gray which is mottled; at times, dark bars appear to run crossways of the body.

The Flag Fish will stand a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit. It lays its eggs on plants in a group, and the male stands guard over them for a while, keeping the female, who would eat the eggs at once, at a distance. The plants containing the eggs should be removed to a hatching-tank as soon as laid. They will hatch in about a week. \$1.50 per pair.

Hemichromis bimaculata

Common name, "Jewel Fish." One of the most popular and best known of the Cichlids. It is a native of Africa, and may be found from Egypt south to the Congo River. The splendor of its color is amazing. The body, from the abdomen upward, is a bright scarlet, blending into a rich olive on the

back; glistening emerald dots, in broken lines, bespangle the body and vertical fins, the latter edged with red. The breeding-habits of this fish are most interesting. Its eggs are deposited on a stone or flower-pot, to which they adhere. During incubation one parent or the other stands guard, fanning constantly with their fins to create a circulation of the water. The eggs hatch in about thirty hours. During the first three days the young are unable to swim, so the parents fashion hollows in the sand, to which they are moved. Here they are guarded by their proud parents until they are able to swim; then they will form a school, with the adults in the center, making a beautiful and interesting sight.

The adult fish enjoy a meal of angle-worms, but will take dried shrimp and daphnia. Jewels stand a temperature of 60 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit; 80 degrees is best for breeding. \$1.50 per pair; \$6 per doz.; \$2.50 per mated pair.

Cobitis fossilis

Common name, "Weather Fish" or "Doctor Fish." These are useful acquisitions to the aquarium or pool because of their habit of rooting deep into the sand at the bottom in search of food, and ejecting the sand through the gills after thoroughly separating and absorbing matter that might cause pollution of the water. The name "Weather Fish" has been given to the species on account of their peculiar actions just before a storm—they come to the surface and snap for air. During dry weather they bury themselves under the sand. It got its name of "Doctor Fish" because it eats all parasites which fall to the bottom of the aquarium. Will stand a temperature from 40 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Native of Germany. \$1 per pair; \$6 per doz.

Scavengers

Clear, clean water in the pool or aquarium is desirable and may be obtained by using the proper plants and scavengers. Snails, tadpoles, newts, turtles, and clams—all perform certain beneficial work.

Geographic Turtles. As these little fellows enjoy sunning themselves on the lily-pads, they make interesting ornaments for the pool. They also will eat dead fish, snails, clams, or any other creature that happens to die in the pools. \$2.50 for 10; \$15 per 100.

Tadpoles. The younger generation of the frog family, which lose their tails and develop feet the first or second season and become frogs. The Tadpoles consume the refuse from the fish, eat the excess food which falls to the bottom, and decaying plants. Entirely harmless to other inhabitants of the pool. 60 cts. for 10; \$3 per 100.

Green Frogs. Good mosquito-catchers; also the musicians of the pool. Their grandstand is the lily-leaves. \$2.50 for 10; \$15 per 100.

American Newts. Make very interesting pets, and if regularly fed soon come to recognize you. It is fun to watch these little fellows at feeding-time. In color the back is a rich olive-brown, spotted with red and black; the under parts are yellow and orange. The males are easily told from the females as their hind pair of legs is three times bigger and thicker than the front pair. \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100.

Goldfish and Scavengers must be sent by express. For this purpose we furnish metal containers, the cost of which will be added to the invoice. Containers returned to us by prepaid express will be credited at the invoice price.

The Fish listed in this Catalogue will be in stock constantly and can be shipped at any time. At times we have limited numbers of the rarer Tropical Fish on hand, and if you desire to obtain any Fish not listed, we will be glad to get them for you if possible.

Clams or Fresh-Water Mussels. These filter all floating organisms from the water, leaving it crystal clear. They are equipped with a siphon arrangement by which they suck water in one opening and eject it from another, by this means obtaining their food. \$1 for 10; \$6 per 100.

Japanese Live-bearing Snails. Large, hardy Snails which live for some years. Very active in eating algae and scum. Interesting in that they bring forth fully developed young about the size of a pea, which are able to take care of themselves among goldfish. \$1 for 10; \$5 per 100.

Trumpet Snails. One of the best Snails for the pool as they consume large amounts of algae and decaying vegetable matter. Also, they lay thousands of eggs which, when hatched, furnish excellent food for the fish. We recommend this Snail to breeders of game-fish and can furnish them by the thousands. 50 cts. for 10; \$2.50 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

Black Ramshorn Snails. Very active in removing algae and scum. Multiply very rapidly. 50 cts. for 10; \$2.50 per 100.

African or Paper-shell Snails. Light yellow-brown, with dark spots. 50 cts. for 10; \$3 per 100.

Fish Food and Aquatic Supplies

The various items here listed can be shipped immediately, as we carry a supply amply large for your requirements. In all cases, it is advisable to send supplies by express.

Pure Dried Shrimp. An excellent food for gamefish, goldfish, and tropicals. Lb. (or 1 qt.) 75 cts.

Dried Daphnia. The carcasses of small crustaceans, sometimes called "water fleas." High-quality fish-food; does not foul the water unless fed in large quantities. Excellent for tropical fish. Qt. \$2.50.

Independence Prepared Fish-food. Contains meat and cereals. A balanced food giving the fish a variety of diet. Lb. 75 cts.

Enchytre Worms. Small white worms, a live food for feeding tropical fish. The worms are raised in a mixture of good soil, leaf-mold preferred, and are fed on bread and milk every two weeks. 1-qt. carton 75 cts.

Turks Island Sea Salt. Does not contain any ingredient to prevent it from caking. Fish exhaust the supply of salt in the aquarium in approximately one month. This should be replenished, using salt as a preventive for disease. Is far better than any cure. Qt. 40 cts.

German Fungus Cure. A cure for most fish diseases; removes scum or fungus growth in a few hours. It is advisable to use as an antiseptic before introducing new fish in the aquarium, or on fish after a trip in a shipping-can. Dozen boxes \$1.75.

Blood-Meal. A good fertilizer for all water plants. Use 1 quart per bushel of clay soil, or 1 quart for 2 bushels of good garden soil. Qt. carton 50 cts.

Aquarium Cement. For constructing or mending aquariums. Oil in small can and dry powder, packed in a quart carton, to be mixed as needed. Full directions on package. Carton 80 cts.

Dip-Nets. Goldfish Nets, 6-in., with 2-ft. wood handles. 50 cts. each.

Small Cloth Nets, 3-in., 15 cts. each.

Glass Thermometer. 50 cts. each.

Glass Feeding-Ring. 10 cts. each.

Glass Dip-Tubes. To remove sediment from aquarium. 40 cts. each.

Extension Socket and Clips. To hold heating bulb in tropical aquarium. 35 cts. each.

Plaster Paris Chemical Shells. Neutralize alkali; prevent holes in the shells of snails; retard the danger of Ichthyophthira in tropical aquarium. \$1 per doz.

JUMBO FROGS

These big fellows, with their melodious voices, are needed to give the real touch of nature to a pool. They take care of themselves, but never harm the fish. A pair will give a lot of pleasure to visitors. A pair of breeding size for only \$5.

Aquariums

Each season sees Aquariums growing in popularity. There is a peculiar fascination attached to the fish and aquatic plants that appears to everyone. An Aquarium is valuable from an educational point, as it gives an opportunity to study types of animal- and plant-life at close range.

We intend to carry Aquariums in stock at all times, especially the smaller sizes, and therefore your order will be filled promptly. Special sizes may be shipped directly from the factory, but even here we are sure you will get prompt service.

Handy Aquarium

No. 301. 10x6x7 inches. Welded steel frame; painted green. Holds about 2 gallons of water. \$1.25 each; \$12 per doz.

Victor Aquarium

An Aquarium that will last a lifetime. Clear, double-strength glass; slate bottom; block aluminum feet; rigid, angle-drawn frame of polished aluminum. Readily kept bright and attractive looking in its natural finish. We fully guarantee workmanship and material. Shipped in wooden box, which guards against breakage.

Length inches	Width inches	Height inches	Gallons	Price
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.....	\$3.75
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.....	9.00
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.....	10.00
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.00
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.....	12.00
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.....	13.00

Special sizes made at small extra cost.

Home Aquarium

Frame made of drawn-angle aluminum with heavy cast-aluminum corners and feet. Durable and rigid. This is the practical size for goldfish and tropical fish.

Size 22x13x14 in. Holds 18 gallons.....\$13 each

Majestic Aquarium

A strong cast-aluminum frame is solidly anchored to a heavy black slate base without a top frame. The glass is heavy plate with polished edge.

Size 30x14x16 in. Holds 29 gallons.....\$40 each
Special Ornamental Iron Stand to match. \$25 each

Imperial Aquarium

Made with heavy cast-aluminum frame without any metal frame around the top edge; slate bottom. The glass is rolled edged; substantial and attractive.

Size 16x9x10 in. Holds 6 gallons.....\$12 each
Size 20x11x12 in. Holds 11 gallons.....\$15 each
Special Ornamental Stand to match.....\$12 each

Large Aquariums

These Aquariums are an ornament to any home or store. They afford the fish plenty of room to move about, and are a little nearer to the conditions in which nature intended fish to live. Frame made of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch drawn-angle iron with large cast corners. Base $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch black slate. Inlet and outlet connections.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17x7 in. Holds 25 gallons.....	\$30 each
Stand.....	\$18 each
33x19x19 in. Holds 37 gallons.....	\$40 each
Stand.....	\$18 each
39x19x21 in. Holds 53 gallons.....	\$65 each
Special Ornamental Stand.....	\$35 each
51x19x21 in. Holds 70 gallons.....	\$85 each
Special Ornamental Stand.....	\$35 each
63x19x21 in. Holds 96 gallons.....	\$125 each
Special Ornamental Stand.....	\$40 each